

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1862.

NUMBER 153.

Daily Democrat.

MEMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year..... \$5.00
Six Months..... 3.00
Three Months..... 1.50
One Month..... .50
25¢ No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward by the Express Messengers, from all points where there are Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make this request with the view of obtaining promptly such correspondence as frequently fails to come through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

Moderation.

Wise statesmen know when to yield their own cherished purpose to the necessity of the State. England has avoided revolution and rebellions by wisely conceding to public opinion what could not be safely resisted. The statesmen of this country, both in the States and Federal Government, have generally pursued the same wise policy. The rebellion in Rhode Island was suppressed, but the State took care to yield nearly all that was demanded, and then got rid of the dissatisfaction. Shay's rebellion was suppressed; but at the same time the cause of the dissatisfaction was removed.

The dissatisfaction with alien and sedition laws was cured by a change of Administration; the opposition was soothed for a while by a moderate policy, which left many of the friends of the opposition in the subordinate Federal offices.

The dissatisfaction in the Western country on account of the Mississippi being under the control of foreign power, came near losing the West to the Union. The happy expedient of acquiring Louisiana cured this ill, that otherwise would, in time, have assumed dangerous proportions. Jefferson felt the pressure of this necessity, and made the acquisition, although he did not believe he had any constitutional warrant for it.

The embargo and the war, add to sectional prejudice, got up a dissatisfaction in New England, which, fanned into a flame by ambitious men, for their own selfish ends, had almost led to revolution, and did produce rebellion or resistance to the authority of the Federal Government. The statesmen of the Democratic party saw the danger, and made peace, although the cause of the war had not been removed. They made peace, and overlooked the cause.

They were taunted with this inconsistency; but their policy insured peace at home, and the end of the war was accomplished, notwithstanding the apparent self-stultification of going to war for a prominent cause, and making peace without saying a word about it. They wisely sacrificed consistency.

M The tranquility of their country; so that [applause] minority also gained something and were satisfied.

The rebellion in South Carolina was rapidly suppressed; but, at the same time, the tariff was modified to satisfy the disaffected. The ultra partisans rallied at Henry Ferry for proposing a compromise at the expense of his own consistency. In that [applause] ever, he acted the part of a wise states-

man. Sir Robt' Peal, in England, contrary to the policy of his party, and to the policy he had long advocated, to the dismay of his party yielded the pressure against the corn laws, and swept them from the statute-book.

Such sacrifices of party cannot be expected of small men, whose consistency is a wonderful affair in their own estimation. Indeed, their hobby is all they have, and if it is sacrificed, then the order of nature will be disturbed, and Divine Providence can't get along with the government of the world. This country is ruined with these small politicians, who are bent on redressing the Great Republic to their standard of politics and morals.

The world's experience shows that in the affairs of government some things must be conceded to an urgent opinion, whether that opinion be right or wrong; and the ruler who does not see the necessity, or who refuses to yield to it, is unfit for his position.

This country suffers now from the party intolerance of small men. The North ought to have paused in pushing matters to a sectional triumph. They did not, however, and the result we have upon us. It is no reply to say that they had a right to vote as they pleased—no reply to say that they were required to yield to a wrong. Concession, although it might have sacrificed consistency and abandoned cherished opinions, was an imperative duty. When the danger loomed up in fearful proportions, it was met by defiance instead of concession; and yet, although there are signs of returning reason, a part of Congress have grown no wiser by experience. They still threaten and defy, and repeat the party role, in spite of the facts staring them in the face. If our fathers had been such pig-headed fools, this Union would never have been formed. They differ, about the question of slavery, but they had, worse wisdom than to sit in judgment on each other's positions. When this war of parties is stopped, it will be done by statesmen.

Our fathers learned, in a school of suffering and blood, how important good government was, and how hard it was to make and sustain it. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," said one of them; and it was not mere rhetoric with him; he knew it; he felt it. The South is learning by bloody experience the difficulty of the task they are undertaken. They begin to see that the Government they have made themselves, or that has been provided for them, is a failure; and don't see into what ocean of anarchy and calamity they may plunge. They must now see that if they had consulted moderation and reason more than self-conceit and resentment, they would have saved a world of trouble. Franklin said he had known a man save a broken head by stooping a little.

The North ought to see that if they had sacrificed a little partisan obstinacy and self-righteousness, they would have saved a world of blood and treasure.

There is nothing more absurd than the notion of "a compromise." It is the language of a madman and a fool. A few more lessons of blood and suffering will teach the country to spur such counselors.

The Abolitionists can't accomplish their end; slavery can't be abolished by laws or armies. The further they go in that direc-

tion, the further they will be from a restoration of the Constitution and laws over this country. On the other hand, this Government can't be broken up; this country can't be divided.

Both these points had as well yielded now as hereafter. They are amongst the impossibilities that a statesman could not do if he would, and would not if he could. A compromise must come, and one that embraces neither of these things. No matter what the success of armies may be, a compromise must come at last; and both sides will be compelled to yield what they might have yielded at first.

SA telegraphic report of the remarks of the Hon. R. Mallory has given rise to a good deal of comment. The report gave what by itself was, to say the least, only a part of the truth. We will give the following in the National Intelligencer:

After the seventh chapter of the Book of Joshua had been read by the Clerk, at the request of Mr. Lovejoy:

Mr. Lovejoy said: "As the House seems to be unwilling to have any more of the Bib*e* read, I will not insist on the further reading; but if gentlemen will read the next chapter they will find that when the stumping-block was removed the Israelites were definitely victorious. And when the American Republic destroys slavery, God will smile upon it, and crown our arms with success."

Mr. Mallory said: "As I understand the purport of the argument of the gentleman, this sin of slavery is weighing so heavily upon the arms of the United States at this time that it will be impossible for those arms ever to achieve success or victory until this accursed sin of slavery is removed from it. I suppose if slavery is a sin, then the sin of the rebels is the charge on it; it is then, if there be any engaged in this controversy responsible for it they are the rebels of the South, and, therefore, the face of the Almighty, from the commencement of the rebellion up to this time, ought to be turned against them. That would be the case if the gentleman's theory were correct. He states, however, that it is not so—that the Almighty, whose omniscient knowledge seems to me to understand perfectly by a certain rebellion, avives and encourages, until it is extinguished, the sin of slavery, and that it is exasperated, the sin of rebellion, until it is excreted. 'But,' says the head of one of the families, 'I will not aid in extinguishing the fire unless you alter one of your domestic arrangements.' Another refuses to aid unless another changes his domestic concerns; and so an angry controversy arises and continues, until the magnificent edifice is wrapt in flames, and every apartment is in imminent ruin.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to legislate upon, or to interfere with, the institution of slavery—a war for the destruction of their own property.

Mr. Speaker said: "It is a faint picture of what we are doing here at this day and this hour." The great problem of man's capacity for free, popular self-government, being solved before the nations of the earth, it may be for the last time; and the world, by the voice of men, may then present, that Congress had no power to

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

FRIDAY MORNING—JANUARY 17, 1861.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will leave New Albany.

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express (daily) 6:45 A. M.

St. Louis Express (daily) 5:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express 6:45 A. M.

Reaching Louisville 7:30 A. M.

Reaching New Albany 8:30 A. M.

Reaching Louisville 10:30 A. M.

Reaching New Albany 12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Passenger Train No. 1 6:30 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2 2:30 P. M.

Accommodation Train 6:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Passenger Train No. 1 6:30 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2 2:30 P. M.

Accommodation Train 6:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Passenger Train No. 1 6:30 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2 2:30 P. M.

Accommodation Train 6:30 P. M.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL AT THE LOUISVILLE POSTOFFICE.

Eastern, Western, and Northern close at 12:30 P. M.

Southern Kentucky via L. & N. R. R. and Cincinnati, via the Ohio River, close at 1:30 P. M.

Arrives at 5:30 P. M.

J. & R. R. close at 12:30 at night and 1:30 P. M., and arrives at 5:30 A. M.

Lehigh R. R. close at 12:30 at night, and arrives at 6:30 P. M.

Wabash, Erie, & C. close at 12:30 at night, and arrives at 6:30 P. M.

Wheeling, and River (Wabash) leaves Monaca, W. Va., at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at 6:30 A. M.

Monongahela Stage close at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 4:00 P. M.

on routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way-mails close at 8:00 A. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

DON'T SEND US 10-CENT STAMPS.

We can not use any stamp of a greater denomination than three cents, and we must therefore caution our friends against sending them. It will only subject us to the necessity of returning them.

POSTAGE NOTICES.—It is our custom to discontinue all subscriptions through the mails, whether to the Daily or Weekly Democrat, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made. The rule is imperative. The daily to the country costs less than ten cents per week, when taken at the correspondent did—relief of his imagination for all his "facts."

PERSONAL.—That sterling patriot, Richard M. Robinson, of Garrard county, is present in our city. It was upon a portion of his farm that the first camp of Kentucky volunteers was recruited; at his house where fugitive East Tennesseeans, homeless and destitute, were kindly welcomed and supplied with the necessities of life. "Camp Dick Robinson" has written for itself a brilliant page in the history of the rebellion in Kentucky, and one of the most prominent paragraphs on that page details the deeds and charities, won from the heart of "Dick Robinson." Long may he live to enjoy the blessings of the Government he has done so much to uphold.

REBELLION.—Where there is no slavery there is no rebellion. Those who deny that slavery is the pretext and cause of the rebellion would do well to bear this simple fact in mind.—*Obs. Com.*

We are not aware that there was any slavery in Heaven—yet the first rebellion broke out there. We are astonished at the Commercial for adopting the above sentiment, because it is taken bodily from the New York Tribune, and the Commercial, though Republican, has generally been for letting the "nigger" alone. Perhaps the Commercial is being whipped into the abolition traces. How is it?

THE RICHMOND NEWSPAPERS are busily conveying to our officers the information that the withdrawal of Floyd from the Kanawha region has opened the southwestern counties of Virginia to our troops. Complaints of the defenselessness of that region are continually made by the Richmond Examiner and Dispatch. It is to be hoped that Col. Garfield or Gen. Schenck will be permitted to go forward without waiting for "adequate transportation," and to arrest said Rook."

THE FIRST AND SECOND KENTUCKY will probably get away to-morrow morning, as all those who were away on furlough have returned.

OFFICER KIRBY.—Our informant was mistaken as to the wound officer Kirby received Wednesday night. We learn from a physician that the ball penetrated the chest on the right side, and it is considered probable that the lungs have received a wound, as he has coughed up considerable blood. His mind is troubled greatly on account of Ben Rust's death, which he continually repeats was caused by trying to save his life. If his mind can be quieted, his physician, Dr. Mat. Pyle, hopes that he will recover.

STOP THIEF.—About half past nine o'clock last night, some thief, who did not have before his eyes the fear of the law, stole a traveling trunk from the pavement in front of the residence of Lieutenant Colonel George P. Jones, southwest corner of Chestnut and Second streets. The trunk had a card on it with the name "Miss Mary Gill, Olympian Spring." In the trunk were a valuable lot of shooting and sixty dollars in money. A reward offered in our columns for its return.

OFFICER RUST'S FUNERAL.—The funeral services over the body of the lamented Ben. S. Rust, will be held, this morning at ten o'clock, in the East Baptist Church, Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson.

The Mayor of the city and officers of the City Court, as well as a number of citizens, held a meeting last evening and adopted a series of very appropriate resolutions in reference to Mr. Rust's death. They will be found in our local columns this morning.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT of the 15th gives an account of the steamer Continental, with the 7th Iowa regiment on board, getting into a gorgo of ice, twenty miles below St. Louis. She could not be moved, and the troops were to be forwarded by railroad.

WE are constantly indebted to the Adams Express Company for favors.

At a meeting of the Mayor and General Council, and officers of the City Court of Louisville, and a number of the citizens, called together by the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Benjamin S. Rust, late a member of the City Police, on motion, Hon. John M. Dugan was called to the chair, and J. B. Brink, appointed secretary. The following resolutions were prepared and reported by a committee appointed for that purpose and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret and the deepest sorrow, of the death of our colleague and fellow citizen, Mr. Benjamin S. Rust, who for twenty years has been a most faithful public officer, always prompt, energetic and humane in the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of the responsible office he has so long filled.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Rust the city has lost one of her most faithful public servants, and most worth citizens, and his colleagues an amiable and kind friend, whose whole life has been a model of usefulness, and whose virtues bound us to him by the strongest ties.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives, to whom he has been so long a protector and guide, and join our sorrows with theirs for his untimely death.

Resolved, That his colleagues in office and the officers of the City Court will wear a small badge of mourning for thirty days, and all attend his funeral, on to-morrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal, Democrat and Anzeiger, and that a copy be furnished his family.

